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OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharika Basim, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings." 31-3-04

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RETURN TO EGYPT
by the new S.S. Oceana of 9000 Tons, 350 berths including
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FARES : Genoa to Alexandria from £14. Naples to Alexandria from £10.
Leave Genoa October 22nd, Arr. Alexandria October 30th
" November 6th " " " November 10 " "
" 19th " " " 24 " "
" 30 December " " " December " "

From January 2 Weekly service from Naples to Alexandria EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Apply to the Co.'s Booking Offices: PARIS, rue Scribe. LONDON, Cockspur Street. BERLIN, Unter den Linden,
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to NAPLES-MARSEILLE.

Schleswig	leaves Alexandria 3 p.m.,	July 4 & 18.
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COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.		FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE	
Sachsen	5911 Tons	about 23 July	Scharnhorst
Fr. Heinrich	8263	about 28 Aug.	Gilow
<p>FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez. OTTO STERNBERG, Agent in Cairo, Opera Square. C. H. SCHÖNLEBER, Agent in Alexandria, Clapnetta Lane.</p>		<p>5131 Tons</p>	
<p>22-1-06 Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Marine) Ltd., are authorized to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA.</p>		<p>about 29 July</p>	
		<p>8000</p>	
		<p>about 28 Aug.</p>	

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[illegible]

East African Line.
Departures from Port Said: To Suez, Aden, Bombay, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and

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Frequent Sailings from ALEXANDRIA to LIVERPOOL, also Regular Services from LIVERPOOL to ALEXANDRIA and to ALGERIA, MALTA, LEVANT, BLACK SEA, and other Mediterranean ports.

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 particulars, apply to the Agents:
RODOCANACHI & Co., Alexandria; NICOLAS KIRGIS, Cairo; R. BROADBENT, Port Said.
SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM MAIL SERVICE.—SUMMER TIME-TABLE 1906.	
Commencing from 1st of April, 1906, until further notice.	
	DOWN
Sundays and Wednesdays...	8 p.m. depart Cairo
arrive Mondays and Thursdays 7.35 a.m.	
depart Sundays and Wednesdays 8.30 p.m.	
Mondays and Thursdays...	10.15 a.m. depart Luxor
arrive Fridays and Saturdays 8.30 a.m.	
depart Fridays and Saturdays 9.30 a.m.	

Monday and Thursday	...	...	7 p.m. depart	Bahia	...	depart	Friday and Monday
Wednesday and Saturday	...	...	8.30 p.m. depart	Rio de Janeiro	...	depart	Friday and Monday
Thursday and Sunday	...	...	4.30 a.m. depart	Rio de Janeiro	...	depart	Friday and Monday
Thursday and Sunday	...	...	11.45 a.m. depart	Albarran Jcn.	...	depart	Friday and Sunday
Thursday and Sunday	...	...	8.30 p.m. arrive	Albarran N.	...	depart	Friday and Sunday

* Sleeping and Dining Cars. — During the month of April Sleeping and Dining Cars trains leave Cairo for Luxor Wednesdays, Mondays and Saturdays at 8.30 p.m. From the 1st of May 1908, these trains will be suppressed, but Dining and Sleeping Cars will be attached to the ordinary rail trains from Cairo and Luxor three times a week, on the same above mentioned days.

Egyptian State Railways.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from the 16th instant, the prices of combined Railway and Hotel Tickets for the San* Stefano Hotel Casino Ramleh, will be as follows :

P.T. 330 Cairo Sidi-Gaber and back, 1st class available four days and including three days hotel accommodation.

P.T. 270 similar ticket available also four days but including two days hotel accommodation only

Apply to :
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Cairo.

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Largest Fire Office in the World.

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R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1782);

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Crockery, Brushes,
&c., &c.

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"ECONOMICAL STORES"
CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA

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CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

N.B.—This Whisky is the same as supplied to the Red Cross Society London, for use by the invalided troops and hospitals in South Africa, to the House of Lords and House of Commons

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GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
(Central Tramway Station).

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PROPRIETOR.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH
TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Irish Linen Sheeting.

Fine Irish Linen Fronting.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

Irish Linen Table Cloths, assorted
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Hotel and Club tables, any length
cut.

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The Tosh Whisky
Established 1726.

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GENERAL DEPOT:
JOHN ROSS & C.
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30635-30-4-906

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KÜPPER'S BEER IN SIPHONS.

5 Litre Siphon per P.T. 20.

10 Litre Siphons per P.T. 35

Delivered Free.

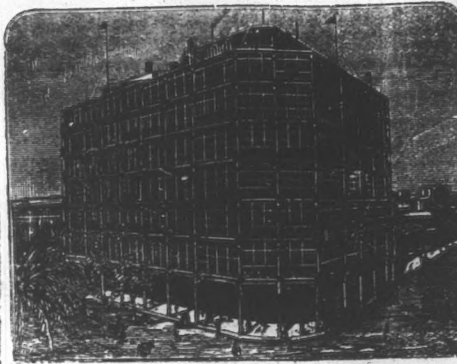


"Frisch vom Fass"

SOLE AGENTS:

Walker & Meimarachi, Ltd.

THE EGYPTIAN SUPPLY STORES.



Eastern Exchange Hotel,

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL. MODERN IN ALL RESPECTS.

Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea,
Lifts, Electric Light, English and
French Billiards, Fresh and Salt
Water Baths.

The Coolest Summer Residence in Egypt.

Special terms to Cairo Residents
and their families desirous of en-
joying the cool air and sea bathing
during the summer months.

Hotel Dragomans in Uniform meet all
Trains and Steamers.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE.

First Class Family Hotel with every Modern Comfort. Unique situation on the Beach.
Lovely Garden, Lawn Tennis, Large Terrace, Electric Light. Own springs. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Stables for horses
and carriages. Moderate Charges. Special terms for Government Officials and Officers of the Army of Occupation
Telegraphic Address: BEAURIVAGE, Ramleh. Telephone: 186, Ramleh. G. & M. RUNKEWITZ, Proprietor

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Reserve Fund . . . M 57 600 000

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The bank transacts general banking business of every description and acts as
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Agency at Constantza.

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ment, at Swakopmund, Windhuk and Lüderitzbucht (South-West Africa).

27120-28-1-907

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Under this heading advertisements are in-

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15 words . . . ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES
PT. 5 PT. 10 PT. 15
30 words . . . " 8 " 16 " 24
Every 10 words, " 2 " 4 " 6
beyond 30.

The address is counted. The advertisement
must appear on consecutive days for above
rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged,
the advertisements not appearing consecutively

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be made. Letters in reply to advertise-
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few stamps are sent by the advertiser to
cover postage.

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A useful business directory containing addresses of
all important business firms of Great Britain, the
Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe
and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post
Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
GUIDE sent free to all first class Hotels
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BLICKENSCHERFFER TYPEWRITERS.
London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8. W.T.
Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post
Box 35. 30 6-05A

BAD-NAUHEIM, Germany. Villa Waldsee,
(English Pension). Garden, Lift, Waters
renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheuma-
tism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 28013 52 35

BLACKSMITH WANTED. — European.
Must be good drill sharpener and general
smith. Wages P.T. 50 per shift of ten hours;
overtime P.T. 5 per hour. Apply by letter
stating experience and enclosing copies of
testimonials. Nile Valley Company, Alagi,
Upper Egypt. 28232-12 2

CHEF wanted for the Officers' Mess, 1st
Lancashire Fusiliers. Apply to P. M. C.,
stating age and references. 28220-6 4

EXPERIENCED CLERK and translator.
English, Arabic, and French. 33 years,
Salary £10, requires employment. Good refer-
ence. Apply No. 28212 'Egyptian Gazette'
28212 6 5

ENGLISH PERSON wants situation as
Nursery Governess. Apply, L. C., Post
Office, Bulkeley, Ramleh. 28236 3-1

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Mat houses at
Aboukir, occupied three weeks by English
party. Seven rooms, kitchen, etc. Apply Rev.
R. Macdonald, Cairo, or Ibrahim Effendi
Makaari, Aboukir. 28237-6 1

HEAD COOK required for large English
Mess. References essential. Reply 4363,
'Egyptian Gazette' Offices. 28196-6 6

LADY desires to recommend her English
Nurse. Can cook and wait at table. No.
28215 'Egyptian Gazette' Office. 28215-6 6

LECONS PARTICULIERS d'Italien, fran-
cais, comptabilité générale et des banques,
Régularisation commerciale, traductions,
correspondance commerciale. Ecrite: A. Barabini,
Comptable. Poste Restante Alexandria.—Piano
Lessons given by Mrs. Barabini to young ladies.
Same address. 28193-6 6

MRS. BOUCHER, Nursing Institute, 3,
Pimlico Road, London, supplies (on
receipt of full particulars) Housekeepers,
Secretaries, Governesses, and Nurses of all
descriptions, including monthly and children's.
No fee till suited. 28235 12-8 906

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS re-
quire 4 Boilermakers, 1 Moulder, 8 Driv-
ers, 4 Turners, 1 Blacksmith, 5 Carpenters,
11 Fitters. Apply with certificates to Agent,
at 4 Cleopatra Street, Alexandria. 28234-3 2

TO LET.—Three furnished rooms, for gentle-
men, with board; also a large room with
balcony, furnished or unfurnished. Apply
to Mme Lindner, Boulevard de Ramleh, 6,
2nd floor (to the right). 28207-6 3

YOUNG SWISS, holding managing position,
wants to change. English, French, Ger-
man, Italian, Bank and Commercial experience;
been employed in Switzerland, Paris, and Lon-
don; best references and testimonials. Please
write A. M., c/o Mr. Alfred Dale, Mansourah.
28238-3 1

ROSE'S

Delicious,
Wholesome and Refreshing.

Prepared from
the Choicest West Indian Lime Fruit.

LIME JUICE

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind . . . N.W.
Force of Anemometer . . . 55
State of Sea . . . Slight
Barometer corrected . . . 767.3
Evaporation . . . 4
State of Clouds . . . 1/4 clouded
During 24 hours { Max. Temp. in the shade . . . 34
Min. do. do. . . 24
Humidity of the air . . . 78
Heat of the sun . . . 78
Moon rises 12.0 p.m.
sets 11.59 a.m.

REMARKS.
The heat yesterday was very trying, but a fresh
N.W. breeze in the afternoon rendered it less oppres-
sive. During the night the wind rose and cool condi-
tions prevailed. This morning a moderate breeze is
blowing and the barometer is steady.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	31	25	Merowe	45	34
Suez	30	24	Atbara	—	—
Helwan	40	25	Suakin	44	30
Ghiseh	38	31	Khartoum	41	26
Assiout	43	25	Wad Medani	40	28
Assuan	45	30	Duim	39	23
Wady Halfa	44	30			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	760.8	Calm	24	Calm
Malta	761.6	Moder.	29	Slight
Brindisi	760.2	Light	27	Bather rough
Athens	767.4	Almost calm	35	Very slight
Limassol	753.9	Almost calm	27	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
July 6 Full Moon	9.39 a.m.	4.59
13 Last Quarter	0.13 p.m.	5.8
21 New Moon	3.59 p.m.	5.7
28 First Quarter	9.56 p.m.	6.11

By appointment to
His Majesty the King.

BOVRIL

is highly nutritious and a
powerful stimulant.

BOVRIL stimulates without
reaction.

Geneva, Switzerland.

(Magnificent Spring resort).

Grand Hotel NATIONAL.

The leading first class Hotel.

Large Park, Tennis, Sport Ground.

Situated on the lake, opposite Mont Blanc

27307-30-6-908

The Egyptian Gazette

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Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of
Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria
or postage to subscriber's address) P.T.
23½ per annum, P.T. 116 for six
months, P.T. 80 for three months. To
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P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six
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are due in advance. P.O. Orders and
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Editor and Manager, ROWLAND
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Street, E.C.

Offices.—No. 1 Sharia Zerrudash, (opposite
Agricultural Bank

The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.

Editor and Manager . . . R. SNELLING

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906.

"L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS."

The close of the Dreyfus case in the reha-
bilitation of the victim who is restored to the
army and promoted to the rank of major, ends
one of the most painful episodes of modern
history. The affair, which threatened at one
time to wreck the French Republic, which

P&O WEEKLY P&O

MAIL and PASSENGER SERVICES
EGYPT
BRINDISI, MARSEILLES & LONDON.

(Special connecting Train Services between Brindisi
and London, and between Marseilles and London.)

PORT SAID to LONDON via MARSEILLES 5½ Days

PORT SAID to LONDON by SEA 12 Days

REDUCED SUMMER FARES.

PORT SAID to LONDON via BRINDISI in 4½ Days

Passengers can embark on Monday evening in the
Brindisi steamer, which is timed to leave Port Said on
Tuesday morning, immediately after arrival of the
Homeward Indian Mail.

The Marseilles London Steamers sail after the arrival
of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo on Tuesdays.

25 per Cent. Abatement of Homeward Sea Fare to
Passengers making Return Journey within 12 months.

TO ADEN Weekly on Wednesday . . . from SUEZ

TO BOMBAY from SUEZ

TO CALCUTTA from SUEZ

TO CEYLON from SUEZ

TO STRAITS from SUEZ

TO CHINA Fortnightly on Wednesday . . . from SUEZ

TO JAPAN from SUEZ

TO AUSTRALIA from SUEZ

Particulars of additional departures by Intermediate
Steamers, at reduced fares, to Malta, Calcutta, Straits,
China, Japan and London, may be had on application.

Refrs may be secured and all information obtained from
THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT), LTD., CAIRO.

G. ROYLE, HASELDEN & CO., PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA,
or from the Company's Superintendent in Egypt,
F. G. DAVIDSON, SUEZ.

convulsed French politics and social life, and
at one moment seemed about to produce serious
international complications, has terminated
happily, and we trust that no more will be
heard of it. Major Dreyfus has now ceased
to be a symbol, and we gather that French
public opinion, which has been for some time
prepared for his rehabilitation, regards it
with satisfaction or at least with composure.

One of the most disagreeable features of
the case—in our opinion, the most dangerous
feature of all—was the ardor with which
the British and Continental Press engaged
in anti-French polemics in a question which
was, after all, one for the French people to
decide. Little anticipating the Beck trial, the
British Press indulged in a campaign which
was probably far more harmful than beneficial
to the interests of the prisoner of the Devil's
Island, and the German Press, by throwing
its weight into the scales, only strengthened
the prevailing impression that Dreyfus had
been employed by the German Government
to obtain military secrets from the Ministry of
War, where he was employed on the technical
staff. The undoubted fact that a leakage of
plans and designs took place, resulting in the
discovery by Germany of certain rather impor-
tant secrets relating to the French Artillery—
an arm of which the Republic is justly proud,—
the personal unpopularity of Dreyfus, the some-
what ridiculous mystifications in which certain
officers and officials indulged, the discovery
of documents relating to espionage written, it
was believed, by foreign military attachés
and containing a cryptic reference to "ce ca-
naille de D.," and the fact that the unfortu-
nate officer had visited Germany at the time
of the loss of certain documents referring to
the new French 4.7-inch Howitzer, all com-
bined to injure his chances. Add to this the
fact that the most vigorous partisans of Drey-
fus were, rightly or wrongly, considered to be
opponents of the existing social order—cranks,
enemies of the church, the army and of private
property, communists or cosmopolitans,—and it
will be easily understood that a court-martial
composed of officers, who were in no sense
legal experts and must have been influenced
by the violence of the party struggle that
raged round "the affair," and by the testimony
of important members of the military hierarchy,
condemned him a second time.

Dreyfus certainly owes much to some of
his French supporters—M. Reinach, Emile
Zola, and a host of others, and above all
Colonel Picquart, whose conduct, inspired
neither by pity for a co-religionist, nor by
political animosity, nor by a desire for
"réclame," but simply and solely by the wish
to see justice done, must ever merit the ad-
miration of the world. This officer, restored to
the army with the rank of brigadier-general,
must feel a profound satisfaction at the suc-
cess that has at last attended his efforts. At
the same time justice is due to some of the
opponents of the revisionists. Officers, who
naturally enough believed that their chiefs
were superior to prejudice and could not be
duped by false information, felt a natural
repugnance towards a cause championed by
such as M. Urbain Gohier, the author of sun-
dry attacks on the army, who has since
justified the suspicions entertained by the
anti-Dreyfusards by supporting a movement
which aims at inducing reservists to refuse to
join the colours in case of war with Germany.
The Clericals—many of whom were sincerely
religious and honest men—regarded the cam-
paign waged by many of the Dreyfusards not
merely against the Roman Catholic Church, but
against all forms of religion, a campaign con-
ducted with the maximum of intolerance and
the minimum of good taste, with a genuine
abhorrence. Is it to be wondered that at large
numbers of them jumped to the conclusion
that the Dreyfusard was necessarily an enemy
of Church and State?

The last enquiry having already termi-
nated in the restoration of his military rank to
the injured officer, it is probable that no
more will be heard of a case that rivalled
the affair of the Diamond Necklace and at
one time appeared certain to have the same
fatal consequences. The case of the Dia-
mond Necklace aided in the destruction of
the Monarchy, the Dreyfus Affair shook the
Republic, but the latter Government, if it
beant to the storm, possessed sufficient flexi-
bility to save it from being broken, and, when
the clamour and violence that accompanied
the earlier stages of the affair had died down,
was able to conjure a potential danger by a
prudent magnanimity.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Denishwai Play Suppressed.

The Ministry of the Interior has prohibited a drama, written round the Denishwai incident, from being staged at the Esbekieh Theatre, Cairo.

Released from Slavery.

During last month the Slave Trade Repression Department granted manumission papers to 17 slaves, i.e., one Circassian woman, six Abyssinians, and 10 Sudanese.

Khedivial Law School.

A lecturer (in English) on Roman Law at this school will shortly be selected by Mr. Douglas Dunlop from several British University candidates holding legal qualifications.

The Plague.

Two fresh cases of bubonic plague are reported at Alexandria to-day, the victims being a native woman living at Kom-el-Shougafa and an Italian carpenter living near Anastasi-street.

Egyptian Nobility.

Sheikh Fawik el-Bakri, successor of the late Sayid el-Fatih as head of the Ashraf (nobles) of Egypt, has appointed Sayid Ahmed Sulaiman Hussein, of the tribe of Gassafreh, Rumadi, as Nakseeb el-Ashraf in Assouan Moudiriah.

Appointment of Art Masters.

The Ministry of Public Instruction is making a new departure, for Mr. Douglas Dunlop, who is now in England, is about to appoint four art masters, as well as a headmaster and several teachers, for the new secondary school in Cairo.

P.O. Savings Bank.

During the month of June, the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks amounted to L.E. 42,972 and the withdrawals to L.E. 36,322, the amount standing to the credit of the bank at June 30 being L.E. 287,625. There were 1,202 new depositors during the month, the total number now being 51,973.

Revue d'Egypte.

The June number of the 'Revue d'Egypte et d'Orient' contains an interesting and ably-written description of Fort Kaid Bey, a little-known relic of ancient Alexandria, by M. Fernand Braun. Other contributions by Yann Karmor, H. Macol, H. Lamon, "H.O.," Olivier Lens, Henry Devris, Hector Fleichmann, Jehan D'Ivray, etc., make up a very readable number of this popular magazine.

Fanaticism in Egypt.

Under the heading "There is no Fanaticism in Egypt," the 'Moayad' recalls the sympathy always shown to Christians by the Egyptians, mentioning among other cases that of Nubar Pasha, who became President of the Council of Ministers, Regent, and even presided over the religious ceremony of the Mahmal. The 'Moayad' concludes with a reference to the harmony which exists between Egyptians and Greeks in the smallest villages.

The "Times" and Mustapha Kamel.

Several of our contemporaries publish a letter addressed to the 'Times' by Mustapha Kamel. We note that the letter does not appear to have been published by the 'Times' in any of the numbers yet to hand. It is strange that our Nationalist confrere has waited eleven years before protesting against the institution of this court—first created on Feb. 25, 1895, in consequence of an attack made on some British sailors by a crowd of Alexandrian natives.

Unlucky Months.

The 'Lewal' briefly recapitulates the principal events which have taken place in Egypt, and calls "fatal" the months of June and July, during which calamities have befallen the country, to wit, the massacre of Alexandria, June 11, 1882; the bombardment, July 11, 1882; the Denishwai incident, June 13, 1906; the sentence and execution of the criminals, June 27 and 28; and, finally, the declaration of Sir Edward Grey, accusing the Egyptians of fanaticism, July 7.

Presentation.

A pleasing function took place on Thursday afternoon in the Church of Scotland girls' schools, when Miss Elizabeth Hannah, M.A., was presented with a parting gift of a silver tea service from the staff and teachers of the Mission, and the pupils of the girls' schools. Two girls from the schools and Mr. Buchanan, for the staff and teachers, asked Miss Hannah to accept the present and expressed their regret at her resignation. Miss Hannah, in reply, thanked all for the sympathy and friendliness she had experienced during the past three years, and said the handsome gift would remain one of her most valued possessions. She hoped some of those present would come to see her in England, and meanwhile their prayers for her, and her prayers for them, would by a golden link binding them together, though many seas rolled between. Miss Hannah will be much missed by a large circle of friends, who wish her all health and happiness in her home in England.

THE DENISHWAI AFFAIR.

MR. DILLON AGAIN.

Mr. Dillon again interpolated Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons last Thursday on the subject of the Denishwai executions. He asked whether the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, acting under the advice of Mr. Maclellan, issued an official report of the facts of the Denishwai affair case, as presented by the Government at the trial, a week or some days before such trial took place; if so, whether in view of the effect of such publication upon the public mind in Egypt and in England, and in view of the possibility of prejudicing the Court before which the trial was held, he would explain why this course was adopted: whether the trial was held under the special Khedivial decree of 1895 and the Court duly constituted in accordance with such decree, and all the members thereof thoroughly familiar with the Arabic tongue, both written and spoken, and duly qualified in criminal law; whether, under the Egyptian native penal code, flogging was permitted for any offence whatever, and if he would state whether such flogging was permitted under the decree of 1895; whether there was any preliminary investigation, and, if so, whether the prisoners, or any of them, were represented thereat by counsel, and whether such investigation was held in public or in private; and whether at the preliminary investigation, if any, and at the trial, counsel for the prisoners were permitted to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, or whether all questions were put to the witnesses by the President of the Court.

Sir E. Grey.—In view of the very incorrect reports which were being circulated in the Press, a preliminary statement of the facts, so far as they were then known, was given to the Press by the Ministry of the Interior on June 17. The trial was held under the Khedivial decree of 1895, and the Court was duly constituted in accordance with that decree. The English members of the Court were specially chosen on account of their knowledge of Arabic, and all except the military member, who was specially selected for his knowledge of Arabic and his experience of such matters, were technically as well as thoroughly qualified in criminal law. Flogging is no longer allowed under the ordinary criminal law, and no stipulation as to the character of the punishment to be inflicted is laid down in the decree of 1895. The decree of 1895 lays down that a preliminary investigation shall take place, on the termination of which the case shall be brought publicly before the Court. I have no official information as to the other points mentioned in the question, but they will be dealt with in the full report which has been asked for. I should like to add, as Captain Maclellan's name is mentioned in this question and was mentioned, the other day, that, while any responsibility that Captain Maclellan had in the matter cannot be pronounced upon until the full report has been received, I have asked Lord Cromer about him, and I am told by him that there is probably no European in Egypt who is more popular with Egyptians and whose character stands higher.

Mr. Paul (Northampton) asked when his right hon. friend expected to receive the despatch for which he had asked.

Sir E. Grey.—A full report of the judgment is on its way, and a full report, I imagine also, of the execution of the sentences. The evidence, which I also promised, extends to 200 pages of Arabic, which have to be translated, and obviously I cannot expect to have that as early as the other reports.

Mr. Dillon asked, inasmuch as the decree of 1895 did not specifically mention the right of the special tribunal to give punishments not possible under the ordinary law of Egypt, on what principle the special tribunal acted?

Sir E. Grey.—The decree, if I remember aright—I can give the quotation later on if necessary—gives the Court full discretion as to the punishments to be inflicted.

Mr. Pickersgill (Bethnal-green, S.W.) asked whether, with the other papers, the right hon. gentleman would include a translation of the Khedivial decree of 1895?

Sir E. Grey.—Yes, Sir, there will be no difficulty about doing that.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether an appeal to the Court of Native Appeal from the judgment of the special tribunal was not allowed in the Montazah case in July, 1900; and who was responsible for the non-allowance of an appeal in the Denishwai case.

Sir E. Grey.—In the case of the assault on two British officers at Montazah in July, 1900, proceedings were instituted against the two principal offenders before the ordinary tribunals, and not before the special tribunal as in the present case. Article 4 of the Khedivial Decree of 1895 lays down that there shall be no appeal from the judgment pronounced by the special tribunal.

THE LAW OF TRESPASS IN EGYPT.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the outcome of the promise made by Lord Cromer in 1901, after the fracas near Cairo between British officers and the watchmen of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, that he would consult the legal advisers of the Egyptian Government as to suggested strengthening of the law of trespass in Egypt, so as to protect native cultivators from injury at the hands of Europeans; and whether anything had been done in the premises.

Sir E. Grey.—Lord Cromer consulted the legal adviser to the Egyptian Government on his return to Cairo in 1901, and they were of opinion that no change in the law was necessary or practicable. Nor is there reason to believe that cases of trespass by Europeans are more common than cases of trespass by natives.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

ENGLISH AND EGYPTIANS.

Under the heading of "Wanted—A Diplomatic Agency at London," "Al Minbar" says:—It is "unfortunate for the English in Egypt that the entire population of Egypt, with but few exceptions, is under the impression that the English in Great Britain, from the highest to the lowest, are selfish, greedy, and ambitious; that, by occupying Egypt or taking possession of another country, they do so merely for the pleasure of satisfying their ambition and becoming masters of other nations; and this being their utmost desire all that they may say to the contrary is simply false and misleading. The Egyptians would undoubtedly reconsider this idea and would treat the English in a different way had they been shown or induced to believe that, as a matter of fact, the English in England and abroad confidently believe that they are rendering great services to Egypt by sending their best men and dearest sons to save it from feebleness, and elevate it from its degradation to an equality with civilized nations.

This general belief in England, which, however, is at great variance with the impression prevailing in Egypt, is a real fact confirmed by those who have been in touch with the English and have studied their characters. Whether the English are doing so merely with the idea of doing good to other countries occupied by them or for the sake of humanity exclusively, has nothing to do with the case. For man is always man, and oppression is but part of human nature; it becomes obvious when joined to strength but it is concealed when accompanied by weakness.

Such being the belief in London, those of the English who are in authority in a country occupied or possessed by England, once they find themselves in full power with a wide sphere of influence and authority, almost lose sight of the object for which they are sent unless they are confronted with a strong opposition from the nation ruled by them or they are subjected to a strict control by the power to which they belong.

Whether the British Government and its statesmen say what they believe and do what they say or not, there is no doubt that the English nation believes that its sons in Egypt and other countries are rendering great services to those countries and are civilising and instructing their peoples.

From what was reported yesterday by "Al Moayad" at the meeting in which our contemporary was present, we extract the following passages in support of our statement:

The Editor of the "Standard" said: We have gone to Egypt with the only object in view to civilise that nation and lead it into the way most beneficial to it.

Sir Henrick Heaton said: Egypt is not to be ruled by strength and oppression; it is our interest to see it advancing and progressing in civilisation and prosperity.

Such being the belief of the English nation, it is certain that it will take into most careful consideration any complaints on our behalf when properly laid before it and supported by substantial evidence. It is known that in every discussion there are two sides, according to personal tastes and inclinations. For a long time past the British nation has received information from one side only, and its representatives have been able to present matters to their countrymen according to their point of view, so as to show that their efforts in Egypt are enjoying unsurpassed success, and that happiness and satisfaction are widespread. Now that they have attained their aim and obtained the confidence of the English nation, they have in some cases come to the conclusion that they are infallible and free from any defects, and this is the worst of all.

It is for this reason that the Egyptians are in need of a Diplomatic Agency at London to represent their interests and present to the English nation the right side of current events, so that those who are in Egypt will feel that there is a public opinion in their country that checks their statements and observes their actions. In our opinion it is extremely difficult for Egypt to make any serious progress and rise to the rank of other countries, and all efforts are useless and in vain so long as the heads of the English representatives in Egypt remain unchecked and so long as they are given a free hand in the administration of this country without any control whatever either in Cairo or in London.

ATTACK ON CAIRO SOLDIER.

SENTENCE OF TWO YEARS.

At the Native Tribunal, Cairo, on Wednesday last, Ibrahim Taher was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting No. 6499, Private Patrick Purcell, 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at Abbassieh, on the 5th June.

THE SERSINA ENQUIRY.

Although nothing has been made public as to the result of the enquiry held by the British military authorities into the Sersina affair, we gather that the Court has been unable to obtain any evidence whatever implicating the British troops in the death of one inhabitant of Sersina and the wounding of another. The medical evidence points to the fact that the Sersina fellah found dead by the British patrol in the market place of the village was killed by a blow from a 'fess', a weapon which is not in use in the British Army, and the wounded man was struck by a bullet of a much larger calibre than the Lee-Enfield carbine carried by the Mounted Infantry.

EGYPT'S TRADE.

IMPORTS DURING MAY.

Judged merely by the Customs returns (says the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce), the import trade during May was in a distinctly flourishing condition compared with the same period last year, for we find on examining the figures that only three categories, viz., live stock, textiles, and tobacco, were lower than in 1905. The remaining twelve classifications all showed increased clearances varying from about L.E. 2,600 in leather to over L.E. 127,300 in metals.

The total returns during May were given at L.E. 1,897,193, being a gain of L.E. 363,444 over the figures for the same month last year. The gross value of Egypt's imports since the 1st January now amount to L.E. 7,974,388. In 1905, the expansion in trade being thus L.E. 893,278.

Every item in the metal classification showed increased shipments, the largest gains being those of L.E. 56,762 in iron goods, L.E. 24,966 in railway and tramway rolling stock, and L.E. 23,780 in machinery (excluding locomotives and agricultural machines). All the locomotives—valued at L.E. 30,720—which came into Egypt during the month were credited to Germany, there having been no clearances from England. In iron and iron goods, Belgium with L.E. 49,741 nearly doubled her 1905 figures, whilst England's returns rose from L.E. 42,000 to L.E. 60,000.

A slight set-back in cereals during April was fully compensated by a gain of L.E. 64,006 in May. Maize was higher by L.E. 33,724, the bulk of the month's shipments coming from America. Nearly twelve and a half million kilograms of flour reached Egypt during May, the increase being one of 940,062 kilos. It is interesting to note that the total value of the cereal imports since the commencement of the present year has now passed the million mark, the exact figures being L.E. 1,076,684.

The coal and timber classification was up by L.E. 61,990, the main increases being L.E. 56,173 in the latter article. The total clearances in timber amounted to L.E. 100,915, the principal sources of supply being Roumania L.E. 27,136, Austria L.E. 23,852, and England L.E. 18,358. With regard to coal, 98,468 tons were received during May, against 79,462 last year.

The sugar and coffee returns were higher by L.E. 28,871 and L.E. 8,746 respectively. In the former case, Austria and Germany supplied nearly the whole market, the latter country having now obtained a footing here in consequence of Russia's internal troubles. The following table compares the sugar returns from Germany and Russia during the first five months of 1905 and 1906:

	GERMANY	RUSSIA
	1905	1906
	L.E.	L.E.
January	143	284
February	—	25
March	—	29,408
April	—	4,763
May	—	11,180
	143	18,392
	143	34,634
		90,329
		4

The liquor and oil class was L.E. 18,885 to the good, mainly due to additional arrivals of petroleum to the extent of L.E. 12,578. With the exception on L.E. 1,784 from America, the whole of the petroleum shipments, valued at L.E. 42,518, came from Russia.

In soap, the increase was one of 319,377 kilos, valued at L.E. 6,577, compared with May 1905. The bulk of the trade was done with Turkey.

May was a very quiet month for Manchester goods, the returns being L.E. 13,738 lower than last year. The majority of the clothing classifications, however, showed increases, but textiles as a division were L.E. 6,782 to the bad on the month.

The imports of live stock dropped over L.E. 20,000 during May compared with 1905.

Although it is true that England's clearances for May were L.E. 61,510 higher than during the same month last year, such increase cannot altogether be termed satisfactory, since it merely represents about 14% of the total expansion.

England's largest movements on the credit side were those of L.E. 18,301 in iron goods and L.E. 13,300 in timber, whilst her principal loss was L.E. 20,913 in Manchester goods.

As already mentioned, none of the home country's orders for locomotives were cleared during May. On the other hand, however, she shipped railway and tramway rolling stock to the value of L.E. 19,457, against L.E. 13,874 by Belgium, whilst last year the figures for the two countries were respectively L.E. 1,534 and L.E. 7,584.

The coal returns were up by L.E. 7,094, but this was almost counterbalanced by the drop of L.E. 6,699 in English furniture imports.

EGYPTIAN MINES EXPLORATION.

Mr. C. J. A'ford has furnished the following summary of the month's operations:

ATALLAH MINE.—(Central Egypt Co.)—June 20th.—Main Shaft down to 210 feet in granite, timbering, including ladder-ways and partitions, completed to 185 feet.

SEKMA MINE.—(Patira Co.)—June 10th.—Main Shaft First Level East 63 feet, vein in face 54 inches wide assays 5.25 dwts gold per ton. First Level W 77 feet, at 70 ft vein 54 inches wide assays 13 dwts gold per ton. Main winza down 17 feet below first level, vein wider than 5 ft side of winza assays at 5 ft down 13 dwts, at 10 ft 31.5 dwts, at 15 ft 53 dwts, gold per ton. Values steadily increasing with depth. No. 1 Shaft First Level W 185 ft, vein in face 12 inches wide with 34 dwts gold per ton. No. 3 Shaft First Level E 146 feet, vein at 140 feet 60 inches wide with 13 dwts gold per ton, at 145 ft 84 inches wide 6.5 dwts gold per ton. Work temporarily suspended.

SAD TRAMWAY FATALITY.

FATHER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

A painful tragedy was enacted yesterday evening at the foot of the hill on which stands the Government Hospital, and exactly opposite Victoria College.

At about 6.15 p.m., a young married couple, of Hellenic nationality, accompanied by their 2-year-old child, were walking close to the tramway line, when the approach of a tramcar frightened the child, who ran on to the line.

Seeing the danger in which his child stood, the father, a young man of 28, rushed to save him, but it was too late. Almost instantaneously, the car came upon them and the man met instant death in the presence of his distracted wife. The wheels of the car passed over his head and he was horribly mutilated. It was with some difficulty that his body was extricated from under the car, which had meantime been brought to a standstill.

By what seemed to be a miracle, the child's life was saved, the injuries it received through the car passing over it being slight. The father's name was Anastasi Stimulation. The driver of the car by which he met his death, a native of 19, was arrested. He asserts it was quite impossible for him to pull up in time to avoid an accident.

MARK MASONRY IN EGYPT.

SIRDAR APPOINTED TO GRAND CHAIR.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been graciously pleased to appoint his Excellency Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, District Grand Master of Mark Masons for North Africa.

Sir Reginald's appointment to this important post is sure to give universal pleasure. The Duke of Connaught was no doubt influenced in his decision by the services which Sir Reginald has rendered to Freemasonry in Egypt. During the term of his presidency in the District Grand Lodge of Egypt and the Sudan, the District Grand Master has taken a very active part in the work of his district, and when unable to attend the various functions in the provinces has had the good fortune to deputise able representatives to act for him; notably in the ceremonies at Port Said, Tanta, and Alexandria, events which have left lasting impressions on those privileged to witness them, tending to strengthen the bond of good fellowship, and at the same time to bring the various lodges quite up-to-date in every way. In the appointment to the Grand Chair in Mark Masonry, we predict a prosperous future for the Degree.

The present Deputy District Grand Master is W. Bro. W. Delaney, whose valuable Masonic services throughout Egypt are so well known and so thoroughly appreciated by all members of the craft who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and more especially by those of this city who have so frequently been the fortunate recipients of his generous assistance, good counsel, and treasured instruction.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

It is reported from Paris that H.H. the Khedive will not leave the French capital before the 20th inst. He has in consequence ordered that the mails referring to Egyptian matters should be despatched to his Highness to Paris up to that date.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR REFINERIES.

After the final decision of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo, delivered on the 3rd ultimo, approving of the reconstruction scheme of the Société Générale des Sucreries et Rafineries d'Egypte, it was somewhat disconcerting to read recently in the 'Berliner Tageblatt' that there are three rival groups of financiers, English, French and German, all competing for a required advance of £200,000 to £250,000 to the company, to be secured on its stocks of sugar. The 'Financial Times' is now asked to state that this information is inaccurate, and that there can be no question of any such international rivalry. The decision of the Mixed Tribunal fixed the Daira Sanieh Sugar Corporation's claim on the debtor company at £800,000, and provided at the same time for an issue of £800,000 in Five per Cent. bonds, secured by the mortgage of the company's entire assets. At the same time, our contemporary is informed, the Egyptian Government paid the company £400,000 for its railway line, which sum was to be applied to the extinction of half the Sugar Corporation's claim, the other £400,000 to be met out of the new bond issue, which leaves the company with a working capital of £400,000. All British claims are thus provided for. The French creditors are, firstly, the old bondholders, and, secondly, the bankers, who hold some 24,000,000 francs of the company's 'bills'. By the decision of the Court, the old bonds are to be exchanged for new ones, bearing a variable interest, according to the earnings of the financial year, and guaranteed at 8 francs on the 400 francs bond for the first three years by an intervening group, while the billholders are paid by a distribution of privileged shares in the reconstructed company. All claims being thus adjusted and the required money found, all talk of Anglo-French rivalry or intervention of the German Banque d'Orient is, according to information, quite beside the point.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S. S. Egyptian (Westcott and Laurance Line) left Malta on Wednesday and is due here next Sunday with general cargo from Antwerp and London.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

UNION CLUB v. REST A. C. C.

This match was played yesterday in very hot weather and resulted in a good finish. Peel and MacLaren opened the innings of the Club XI, and after Peel had been caught off a rising ball MacLaren and H. P. Carver scored fairly freely. Both were occasionally in difficulties with Mustard's off breaks, and when the score reached 48, Carver was bowled in trying a forcing stroke off a short ball. E. T. Peel fell to a fine running catch at long off, and eight wickets were down for 108, but at this point De Rougemont and Bailey added 37 and the innings closed for a better total than at one time seemed probable. Mustard and Aubrey were always hard to play and both secured good analyses.

The Rest started badly, losing Marsden at 6. Cheesman and Henley then played with confidence, but with undue discretion, letting off a number of over-pitched balls from Graves, who took some time to find his length. At 63 Cheesman was bowled and five wickets were down for 75. Aubrey and Blythman made a useful stand and took the score to 113, but at this point the last four wickets fell to Bailey and Graves in quick succession, and the innings closed for 123, the club winning by 29 runs. The fielding on both sides was good, Marsden, Mainprice, and J. C. MacLaren bringing off good catches.

UNION CLUB XI.

W. E. Peel, c. Mancantelli, b. Aubrey...	7
J. C. MacLaren, c. Cheesman, b. Aubrey...	38
H. P. Carver, b. Aubrey...	17
E. T. Peel, c. Marsden, b. Mustard...	13
R. E. Mainprice, b. Mustard...	2
R. G. MacLaren, b. Mustard...	18
P. P. Graves, b. Aubrey...	4
G. Bailey, c. Cheesman, b. Mustard...	26
C. Dealtry, b. Aubrey...	0
F. de Rougemont, b. Mustard...	11
H. S. Job, not out...	5
B. 6, l.b. 4, n.b. 1...	11
Total...	152

O.	M.	R.	W.
Mustard	30	4	60
Aubrey	21	5	57
Marsden	4	—	24

REST XI.

G. Cheesman, b. Graves...	32
T. H. Marsden, c. J. MacLaren, b. W.E. Peel...	0
G. Henley, c. de Rougemont, b. J. MacLaren...	24
M. Blythman, b. Graves...	27
A. Mustard, c. and b. J. MacLaren...	7
K. Macaulay, c. Mainprice, b. Graves...	0
T. Aubrey, b. Bailey...	13
R. McLean, b. Bailey...	3
S. Dawson, c. J. MacLaren, b. Graves...	0
A. Hanley, absent...	—
E. Mancantelli, not out...	0
B. 13, w. 4...	17
Total...	123

O.	M.	R.	W.
Graves	17	8	23
W. E. Peel	12	3	30
J. MacLaren	5	—	29
H. P. Carver	2	—	11
R. MacLaren	2	1	9
G. Bailey	22	—	5

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

The second of the races in the private match between the Delikanli and the Coot took place on Tuesday last, the 10th inst. The course was an inside one and consequently the superiority in the open sea which the Delikanli had shown in the previous race was of no avail to her. The wind, which at the commencement of the race was a good sailing breeze, died away rather towards the end but not sufficiently to prevent the time for the full course being quite good. The following was the result:

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Sailed by.
Coot	4.00.15	4.29.59	A. S. Preston
Delikanli	4.00.15	4.42.01	T. C. Macaulay

The Coot thus crossed the line 12 minutes ahead and after allowing for the 8 minutes handicap agreed on, won by four minutes.

The third and deciding race will be sailed off this (Friday) afternoon over Course O, an outside course.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H. E. Mazloum Pasha, Minister of Finance, left yesterday for Europe by the Italian steamer.

Mr. A. L. Webb, C. M. G., Under Secretary of State to the Ministry of Public Works, arrived yesterday morning in Cairo on his return from Europe, where he has spent his leave. Mr. Webb will be appointed Acting Adviser to the same Ministry during the absence on leave of Sir Wm. Garstin.

M. Paoliano, Roumanian Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Cairo, left yesterday for Roumania, where he will spend the summer months.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Jeudi 12 Juillet 1906,

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres a été élevé de 1/8 à 3/8 pour cent.

Hier, au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a haussé de 1/4 à 88 1/8. L'Unifiée est restée invariée à 105. La National Bank a regagné 1/8 à 25 1/4. L'Agricole, la Delta et la Delta Light sont demeurées inchangées à leurs prix précédents.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a clôturé en reprise de 3 francs 754. La Banque d'Athènes est restée à 151.

Ici, le marché des valeurs a été, ce matin, calme, inactif et forcément quelque peu lourd. On ne saurait toutefois alléguer qu'il y ait une tendance réelle à la baisse.

Le National Bank a débuté à 25 1/4-5/16 pour clôturer plus faible à 25 3/16-1/4. L'Agricole s'est maintenue à son prix d'hier. La Cassa di Sonto a fait 215-216 l'action ancienne, et 209 la nouvelle La Banque d'Orient a été plus ferme à 131-132.

L'action Crédit Foncier a gagné 1 franc à 756-757; l'obligation 1886 s'est raffermie à 328.

La part de fondateur Eaterprise and Development a avancé de 1/8 à 16 1/2. L'action de capital Bank du Caire, très recherchée, a haussé à 125-126; les Jouissances ont progressé à 259-260. Les actions Allotment ont été délaissées à 3 1/4-1/16 et la part de fondateur à 114. Les Héliopolis ont été traitées à 286; le titre fera son apparition sur le marché dans les premiers jours du mois prochain. La part de fondateur a été demandée à 9 par suite du découvert. Les actions Gharbieh ont été négociées à 3 3/4. Les dividendes Tramways d'Alexandrie ont été inscrites à 355.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nangovich ont été cotés 15 7/16-1/2. Les Baehar ont été ramené à 5 5/8 pour clôturer à 5 5/8-11/16. Les Upper Egypt se sont raffermis à 4 9/16-5/8.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les parts de fondateur Bataes ont réactionné à 10 1/4-5/16, les Salt and Soda à 19 sh., les Egyptian Constructions à 1 3/16-1/4 et les Sucrières à 25.

Nous détachons d'une lettre de Londres, en date du 5 juillet, les lignes suivantes :

"Notre marché a eu, comme d'habitude, à la fin du semestre, un sursaut provoqué par les besoins qui marquent cette période de l'année. Mais, dès lundi 2 juillet, les choses ont changé d'aspect. Les capitaux retenus par les Banques ont été relâchés et ont inondé la place sous forme d'intérêts ou de dividendes.

"Cette abondance monétaire, qu'on espère voir s'accroître, n'a pas encore fait sortir le Stock Exchange d'une torpeur qui menace de devenir chronique. Toutefois des symptômes semblent promettre le commencement d'un réveil. Celui-ci s'affirmerait promptement si l'on pouvait s'affranchir de toute inquiétude sérieuse en ce qui concerne la situation en Russie, l'état du marché de New York et enfin la crise des valeurs de mines d'or.

Une note de la direction de la Delta Land Co. dit que cette Société n'a pas l'intention de faire immédiatement une nouvelle émission d'actions.

Le conseil d'administration demandera, il est vrai, à l'assemblée générale extraordinaire, convoquée pour le 19 juillet courant, l'autorisation de porter le capital social de £250,000 à £500,000. Il n'usera, toutefois, de ce pouvoir qu'éventuellement, c'est-à-dire lorsque des affaires avantageuses nécessiteront l'augmentation.

De toute manière, les actionnaires seront avisés officiellement à temps de toute nouvelle émission et des avantages qui leur seront réservés.

On rapporte que la Banque d'Athènes va absorber la Banque de Mételin, établissement de crédit au capital d'environ 300,000 livres, qui a des succursales à Smyrne, à Athènes, à Constantinople et ailleurs. Les négociations engagées à cet effet permettraient d'aboutir dans un bref délai.

Dans son numéro d'hier, le "Journal Officiel" publie le décret khédivial, l'acte préliminaire d'association et les statuts d'une Société anonyme formée sous la dénomination de "Egyptian Swiss Iron Works Co."

Cette Société a pour objet l'établissement, l'achat et l'exploitation d'usines et d'ateliers concernant les industries mécaniques, les machines motrices, le matériel agricole, d'irrigation, de chemins de fer, etc.

Le capital social est fixé à £65,000, divisé en 16,250 actions de £4 chacune.

Le premier conseil d'administration est composé de M.M. Joseph Aslan Cat'ani bey, P. Gerakis, P. Hahnloser, A. Ismail bey, E. Naeff, E. Staefler et L. Wohlwend.

Supplément Commercial et Financier.

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc. etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Marché toujours calme et ferme.

L'Obligation Crédit Foncier ancienne avancée de 1/2 à 328, la nouvelle de 1/4 à 272.

Les Trust haussent de 1/32 à 13/84; les Bataes également gagnent 1/32 à 111/16.

L'Agricole, la National Bank, les Tramways d'Alexandrie, la Salt & Soda, la Delta Land, les Sucrières, sont soutenues à leurs cours d'hier.

THE Egyptian Delta Land & Investment Company, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at Hall No. 43, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London on Thursday, the 19th day of July, 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions, or Resolutions to a similar effect. If Resolutions 1 to 9 inclusive should be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation to a subsequent General Meeting to be hereafter convened so as to become Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Memorandum and Articles of Association be varied as follows:—

- By striking out from Section 3, subsection (a) of the Memorandum of Association the words "in any district" and by substituting for the words "in which the Railways belonging to or that may at any time hereafter belong to the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Limited, or any extension or branch thereof existing or hereafter constructed or proposed to be constructed, may serve or be intended to serve" occurring in the same subsection the words "or in the Sudan."
- That Article 75 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out the words commencing "and every exercise of the power" down to the end of that Article.
- That Article 81 be altered, by striking out the words "or a person to be nominated as hereinafter provided by the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Limited,"
- That Article 85 be altered by striking out the words "provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any Contract dealing or transaction with the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Limited."
- That Article 86 be altered by striking out all words after the words "shall be vacant."
- That Article 87 be altered by striking out the words "save as aforesaid" appearing in the first line of such Article.
- That Article 89 be struck out and that there be substituted therefor the following Article:—

"The remuneration of the Directors shall be the sum of £250 per annum to each of the Directors and £500 per annum to the Chairman, and such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue de die in diem. The remuneration shall be exclusive of the sums, if any, which under the provisions of the a Presents "the Board may agree to pay to any Director on account of special services."

- That Article 90 be altered by striking out the words "provided he be approved by the Board of the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Limited."
- That Article 96 be altered by striking out the words "one Director" and substituting therefor the words "two Directors."

That the Capital of the Company be increased from £250,000 to £500,000.

That the Memorandum of Agreement between the Company and the Egyptian Land and General Trust, Limited, now submitted to the Meeting and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be approved and authorised to be entered into (subject to such alterations as the Board may think fit), and that the Board be authorised to enter into such further or other agreements as they may consider desirable for carrying into effect such Memorandum of Agreement into effect.

By Order of the Board,
F. J. HORNE,
Secretary.

Dated 29th June, 1906.

Shareholders who hold Share Warrants to Bearer are reminded that if they wish to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company they must first deposit their Bearer Warrants, together with a statement in writing of their names and addresses, either at the Registered Office of the Company in London, two clear days before the Meeting, i.e., not later than the 16th July, or with the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo, or Alexandria ten clear days before the date of the Meeting, i.e., not later than 7th July, the Share Warrants remaining so deposited until after the General Meeting shall have been held.

Each Depositor will receive a Certificate of Deposit in exchange for the Share Warrants deposited, which must be produced by the holders attending the Meeting.

Copies of two circular letters issued to the Registered Shareholders with this Notice may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company, 211-214, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., or from the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo or Alexandria, Egypt.

The Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held in Hall No. 43, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, 24th July, 1906, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 31st March, 1906, electing Directors in the place of the three retiring by rotation, appointing Auditors for the ensuing year and fixing their remuneration, declaring a Dividend, and transacting the Ordinary General Business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
P. J. HORNE,
Secretary.

211, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

3rd July, 1906.

N.B.—Shareholders who hold Share Warrants to Bearer and whose names are not on the Share Registers of the Company are reminded that if they wish to attend this General Meeting of the Company, they must first deposit their Bearer Warrants together with a statement in writing of their names and addresses at the Registered Offices of the Company in London two clear days before the date of the General Meeting, viz.:—not later than the 21st July, 1906, or with the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo, or Alexandria ten clear days before the date of the General Meeting, viz.:—not later than the 13th July, 1906. The Share Warrants remaining so deposited until after the General Meeting shall have been held. Each Depositor will receive a certificate of Deposit in exchange for the Share Warrants deposited which must be produced by the Holders attending the Meeting.

Dividend warrants will be issued on the 27th July, 1906. 28226-4-3

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.

Sénégal, Fr. s. capt. Vincenti, Beyrouth and Port Said, Messageries Maritimes.

Byzantion, Greek s. capt. Mavromatis, Candia, Kechayas.

Iddeleigh, Brit. s. capt. Catehon, Cardiff, Grace & Co.

July 13.

Kypros, Germ. s. capt. Freimar, Hamburg and Tripoli, Stross.

Alep, Turk. s. capt. Dametrio, Alessandretta, Viterbo.

Amphitrite, Aust. s. capt. Tomasevich, Trieste and Patrasso, Aust. Lloyd.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.

Tebe, It. s. capt. Canapa, Messina and Genoa.

Portugal, Fr. s. capt. Galletti, Syria.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. tal. 19 1/8 à —; plus bas pour juil. 18 7/8 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 66 1/2 à —; plus bas pour juil. 66 — à —.

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Après quelques variations plus ou moins sensibles la fermeté a fini par prendre le dessus et malgré les réalisations, le juillet d'ore ferme et en bonne tendance. Le novembre se maintient très bien et montre des dispositions à la hausse.

Graines de coton.—La reprise n'a pas tardé à avoir lieu à la suite de la bonne demande surgie et en clôture le juillet est très ferme. Les 3 mois aussi sont bien tenus.

Pèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 12 juillet 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués de jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 19 1/8 Livraison Juillet

" 19 15/32 " Août

" 16 25/32 " Novembre

" 16 21/32 " Janvier

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantons

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale, à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 19 5/32 Livraison Juillet

" 19 5/16 " Août

" 16 13/16 " Novembre

" 16 5/8 " Janvier

Marché steady

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale, à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 19 5/32 Livraison Juillet

" 19 5/16 " Août

" 16 13/16 " Novembre

" 16 5/8 " Janvier

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

13 juillet 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 12 juillet: Soutenu.

FAIR, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

JOANNOWICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: En hausse

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantons — contre même jour l'année précédente cantons 2905

Graines de coton.—Manquant

Disponible

Mit-Affé

Haute-Egypte

Béha

Qualités Saida.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Béha: " " 115 à 120

Pèves.—Marché nul

Saida: disponible: —

Payoum: disponible: —

Qualités Saida Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130

Longues.—Soutenues

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 130 à 130

Orges.—Faible

Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68

Mais.—Sans changement

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Les prix ci-dessus ont été pratiqués ce jour

C.M.E.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béha

— De P.T. 157 1/2 à 285

Province Garbieh

— De P.T. 287 1/2 à 290

Kahr-Zayat

Tautah

— " " " "

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES

FAIR FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Affé P.T. — à P.T. —

Haute-Egypte " " " "

Béha " " " "

Pèves Saida " " " "

" Fayoum " " " "

ARRIVAGES

du vendredi 13 juillet 1906.

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Association."

CHEMINS DE FER

BARQUES

Cotons — " 5/8

Graines de coton — sacs 34

Béha — " 557

Pèves Saida — " 260

" Béha — " 403

Orges — " 403

Mais — " 403

Longues — " 403

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantons 5,874,875

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard 3,558,154

Contre même jour en 1905:

BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER

Coton — " 5/8

Graines de coton — sacs 34

Béha — " 557

Pèves Saida — " 230

" Béha — " 403

Orges — " 403

Mais — " 403

Longues — " 403

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantons 6,212,294

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard 3,504,316

CONTRATS (11 h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Novembre Tal. 16 13/16 à —

Janvier " 16 21/32 " "

March " 16 7/8 " "

Juillet " 19 3/16 " "

Août " 19 1/2 " "

Graines de coton

Nov.-Déc.-Jan. P.T. 63 15/16 à —

Juillet " 65 25/40 à —

Août " 67 20/40 à —

Pèves-Saida

Sep.-Octobre P.T. 123 — à —

REMARQUES

Cotons: Récolte Actuelle.—Juillet a ouvert à 19 1/16, mais le marché étant agité, les cours montent et se maintiennent très ferme.

Graines de coton: Récolte actuelle.—

Marché très ferme, mais peu actif. Premier cours juillet 66 1/2.

Pèves Saida: Nouvelle Récolte: Marché nul.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATION

Banks' Banks'

buying selling

London cheque. — " 87 1/2 97 1/2

" 3m. bank paper — " 96 1/2 97 1/2

Paris cheque — " 388 — 389 1/2

" 3m. bank paper — " 385 1/2 387 1/2

" 3m. house paper — " 385 1/2 387 1/2

Switzerland cheque — " 388 1/2 389 1/2

" 3m. bank paper — " 384 1/2 385 1/2

Germany cheque — " 476 1/2 478 1/2

" 3m. bank paper — " 472 1/2 474 1/2

Italian cheque — " 388 1/2 389 1/2

Vienne & Trieste cheque — " 406 1/2 407 1/2

Constantinople cheque — " 9 1/2 9 3/4

*Less one per mille brokerage.

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 12 juillet 1906

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

Coton: Etat du Marché.—Calme

Disp.—10 3/16

Futurs: juin: 9 54/64 (1/64 de baisse)

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Pèves.—Néant

Graines de coton.—Faible

Pèves.—Marché nul

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMERICAIN

Futurs juil.-août: 5.78 (3 points de baisse)

oct.-nov.: 5.61 (2 points de baisse)

Disponible: 6.10 (6 points de baisse)

Middling Upland: 10.90 (10 points de hausse)

Futurs juil.: 10.15 (5 points de hausse)

oct.: 10.42 (5 points de hausse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 2,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 15,000.

ASSOCIATION

COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Le comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a fixé, comme suit, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation ordinaire:

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Novembre Tal. 16 13/16

Janvier " 16 5/8

Mars " 16 7/8

Juillet " 19 1/8

Août " 19 5/16

Graines de coton

Nov.-Déc.-Jan. P.T. 63 1/4

Juillet " 67

Août " 67 1/2

Pèves Saida

Sept.-Oct. P.T. 124

Bourse Khédiviale, le 13 juillet 1906.

N.B.—Dans cette liquidation sont comprises les opérations jusqu'à 1h. p.m. de ce jour.

Paiement le lundi 16 courant.

RESUME

DE LA

SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 6 juillet

AMERIQUE: 1906 1905

Balles Balles

Recettes aux ports

Semaine — " 30,000 62,000

Rec. du 1er Sept. 7,668,000 9,657,000

Export. Angleterre

Semaine — " 30,000 37,000

Export. Angleterre

du 1er Sept. 2,810,000 3,842,000

Export. Continent

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

DREYFUS REHABILITATED.

APPOINTED TO LEGION OF HONOUR.

PARIS, July 12.
The Court of Cassation has quashed the conviction of M. Dreyfus without retrial. The Government, to-morrow, will submit urgent bills for the reinstatement of M.M. Dreyfus and Picquart in the army and promotion to the rank of Major and Brigadier-General respectively. (Reuter)

PARIS, July 12.
The Court of Cassation has quashed the Dreyfus judgment without retrial. (Havas)

PARIS, July 12.
In consequence of the judgment rendered by the Court of Cassation, the Council of Ministers has decided to propose to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow to promote Picquart a General and Dreyfus a Major. Dreyfus will be entered on the roll of the Legion of Honour. Deputy Breton will ask for the removal of the remains of Zola to the Pantheon. (H.)

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

ARMY REDUCED BY 20,000 MEN.

LONDON, July 12.
Mr. Haldane's scheme reduces the army by 20,000 men, but aims at increasing the efficiency by fifty per cent. He trusts largely to militia and local territorial forces, under the new organisation, to support and expand an immediately available expeditionary army of 150,000 men. (Reuter)

PANIC IN WARSAW.

FEAR OF FRESH DISORDERS.

WARSAW, July 12.
An extraordinary panic has taken place here owing to the fear of fresh disorders. 40,000 Jews, old men, women, and children, fled from the city yesterday. (Reuter)

ADMIRAL CHUKHNIN SUCCEUMBS.

SEBASTOPOL, July 12.
Admiral Chukhnin died this morning from the effect of a bullet in the lung. His assassin was a sailor, who escaped. (Reuter)

SEBASTOPOL, July 12.
Admiral Chukhnin has succumbed to his injuries. (Havas)

NATAL CHIEFS SURRENDER.

DURBAN, July 12.
Mesini and another important chief have surrendered. (Reuter)

MOTOR BUS FATALITY.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, July 12.
The brakes of a motor bus failed to act when descending a hill near Crawley, in Sussex. The bus toppled over, six persons being killed and twenty injured. (Reuter)

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

ISCHL, July 12.
The ex-Empress Eugenie is on a visit to the Emperor Francis-Joseph. (Havas)

The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd.

REGULAR AND FREQUENT
TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL.

CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING.

Offices - LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
27158-17-1-90

Cyprus.

THE OLYMPUS HOTEL,

On Mount Troodos, 8000 feet above Sea level.

Perfect Climate, Magnificent Scenery.

SEASON MAY TO END OF OCTOBER.

For inclusive terms and full information apply to

Mr. Najem Houry,
Managing Director of Cyprus Hotels Company

and Army Contractor,
LIMASSOL, CYPRUS.

THE OUTBREAK IN EGYPT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following are the leading comments of the home Press on Sir Edward Grey's speech on the situation in Egypt:

"TIMES."

Sir Edward Grey's short speech on Egypt last night formed the most impressive feature of the debate. He made a statement or rather an appeal to the House not to embark on a discussion of the Danishwail outrage and the punishments inflicted for it until they were in full possession of the facts. The facts have already been made appreciably clearer by the answers which Sir Edward Grey has given in reply to questions in the House, and also by the very informing and categorical telegram from our correspondent which we published yesterday. The Foreign Secretary carried matters a stage further last night. He was able to remove altogether, from facts in his possession, any painful impression that may have been created by the report of the executions transmitted in a telegram from Cairo. He reminded the House how liable to error such short telegraphic accounts are, and how much need there is for fairness in passing a judgment on persons concerned. Already Captain Macchell's name has been referred to in the House of Commons in a manner that does little credit to the dignity, generosity, or common sense of his fellow-countrymen. But Sir Edward Grey has made inquiries of Lord Cromer, and he is informed that there is probably no European in Egypt who is more popular, and deservedly popular, with the natives than Captain Macchell.

"TELEGRAPH."

We should be glad to think, though we are not sanguine enough to hope, that we have heard the last in Parliament of the just and summary punishment meted out to the murderers of Captain Bull in Egypt. Sir Edward Grey pleaded yesterday for a suspension of discussion on the subject until he was in a position to lay full papers on the table. From his answers to questions, however, and from the important speech he made on the Foreign Office vote, it is clear that after consultation with Lord Cromer he is satisfied with the action of the Executive in Egypt. The Irish Nationalists, of course, though supporting Ministers generally, in anticipation of favours to come, never hesitate in disparaging the honour of British officers, or in endeavouring to lower the prestige of Great Britain at any moment or in any part of the Empire. One of these open enemies of the British Empire described Captain Macchell the other night as a "brute," just as his predecessors twenty years or more ago applied even more offensive epithets to Lord Spencer, Sir George Trevelyan, and even Mr. Gladstone himself, because they declined to regard cold-blooded assassination as a legitimate political weapon. As to Mr. Keir Hardie, who, of course, denounces the execution of assassins in what he imagines to be the Sudan, just as he declares that thousands of natives have been massacred in Natal on the pretext of "a rebellion that does not exist," it is only necessary to say that we do not believe that an honest working-man in the country attaches the slightest importance to his utterances.

"STANDARD."

This, perhaps, is not the time to discuss the quarter from which the Pan-Islam sedition has been fanned almost into flame. The intrigues have been carefully watched by our administrators, and it was necessary to make a condign example of the first instance of open disaffection. If it should turn out that in the manner of inflicting punishment there was any disregard of humanity, those who are responsible will, in due course, be called to account. But it is necessary to await a full report lest in our zeal for mercy we commit a gross injustice. Meanwhile, Sir Edward Grey, speaking with a full sense of official responsibility, showed that any weakness or hesitation displayed by the Egyptian authorities might lead this country into operations of a more serious nature than some of the ignorant enthusiasts on the Radical benches would regard with equanimity. Sir Edward Grey, like Lord Rosebery, has won a good record for the Liberal party in the valley of the Nile, and he will not spoil it for the sake of humouring a few sentimental orators.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE."

No full report had yet been received, although such report may, perhaps, have reached the Foreign Office this morning, inasmuch as we ourselves are able to publish a full account of the executions to-day. Sir Edward was able, however, to remove, in the judgment of all unprejudiced persons, the false impression created by an early telegraphic account to which the Press has given publicity. He vindicated the character of Captain Macchell, an officer who has been foully aspersed by the malicious irresponsibility of Radical critics of the baser sort.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

No Secretary of State in any House of Commons could possibly make such an appeal as Sir Edward Grey made yesterday without receiving an immediate response from all parties. Whatever party is in power, the House is always susceptible to an appeal made by a Minister who pleads the public safety for postponing discussion or deferring an answer to a question. On those terms alone it is possible for a democracy to govern an Empire, and we have not the slightest fear that any House of Commons will desire to depart from them. A wise Minister will, of course, be very sparing in his use of the Parliamentary truce, and when he uses it he will feel himself under the deepest obligation to do everything of his own initiative which could

possibly be suggested to him by public discussion. In both respects we may have the fullest confidence in Sir Edward Grey.

"DAILY CHRONICLE."

To weaken the authority of an executive officer, or of a constituted Government, in the midst of arduous and critical circumstances, is to incur a serious responsibility. It should never be undertaken except after the fullest consideration of all the conditions. Above all, there should be no disposition to put the worse construction, and accept the least favourable presumption, whenever the action of a British official in a distant dependency or colony is concerned. My country, right or wrong, may not be the best maxim; but my countryman beyond the seas, therefore wrong, is a worse.

"ADVERTISER."

Some of Sir E. Grey's nominal supporters do not share his view of the right way of dealing with rumours which impute something discreditable to their fellow-countrymen abroad. At the least hint they are ready to assume that anything in which an Englishman may be supposed to have had a hand must have been wicked and disgraceful, and they proceed to deluge the Minister concerned with questions the main object of which seems to be to display the deepest possible sympathy with anything that may be construed as a revolt against British rule. Against this temper and these exhibitions of it Sir E. Grey found himself forced to protest.

"GLOBE"

The outrage upon British officers was, in fact, another symptom of the general unrest which is more or less in evidence at the present time in every Mahometan country; and it was properly punished, with legitimate but not by any means excessive severity. Further evidence of the disturbance of the Moslem population was given in the Tabah incident, which was settled by Sir Edward Grey's firmness in dealing with the Sultan and the salutary presence of British troops on the spot. That our prompt action had much to do with the speedy end of Turkish aggression and the checking of the Egyptian agitation is evident, but the danger is not yet over.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

There has been a great deal of talk of late, especially on the Continent, about an Anglo-Russian alliance, and the German point of view is the one that has usually been taken. But there is, it may be remarked, an English point of view as well, and in this month's "Empire Review" Mr. Edward Dicey summarises the disadvantages which would arise from the suggested Anglo-Russian entente. France is very anxious that it should be brought into the range of practical politics because it would isolate Germany, and perhaps lead to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France or the conversion of those two provinces into a neutral state. Russia would also welcome an understanding which might tend indirectly to detach us from our alliance with Japan, and which would confer moral power on her after her disastrous defeats in Manchuria and her onerous and disturbance at home. But the advantages which it would bring to us are, to say the least, dubious. England is sound in finances, repute, and administration, while Russia emphatically is not, and therefore the reciprocity—as the Irishman said—would be all on one side, and that side not the English. Moreover, without wishing to be unpleasant to Russia, it is only common prudence to remember that her record for good faith in keeping her engagements is by no means unimpeachable. She has always broken her engagements when she has seen an opportunity of doing so with impunity, and the only advantage she could offer us would be a doubtful guarantee not to approach the North-Western frontiers of our Indian Empire. It is hardly sufficient security. ("Globe.")

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

On the occasion of the night fête to be given at the Casino to-morrow, the band of the Greek Philharmonic Society will play the following programme during dinner:—
Marche—Unter den Siegelstein.
Ouverture—Cavallerie Legère—Suppé.
Valse—Tosca mio—Beccucci.
Idylle d'été—Hawatha—Moret.
Marche—Tannhauser—Wagner.
Duo brillant pour deux pistons—Gatti.
Valse—A Toi—Waldteufel.
Danza delle Baccanti Opera. Philémon et Bacioli [Gounod]
Valse—Les deux Marthe—Ewers.
Marche—The Stars and Stripes—Souls.
Marsaillaise.

Icilmia

MOT ARABE SIGNIFIANT "BOULE L'EAU"
Icilmia Fluor Cream est la seule crème qui ne contient ni de la graisse ni de l'alcool. Discrettement parfumée cette crème nettoie la peau admirablement, donne une blancheur de perle, et communique la vitalité aux tissus, l'élasticité aux muscles, et une fraîcheur délicate sur toute la peau. Ses vertus uniques dérivent d'une eau minérale naturelle, ainsi on peut bien l'appeler

Crème naturelle

et la peau n'a besoin que de cette crème pour s'assurer la vitalité nécessaire pour résister aux rayons du soleil, à la chaleur, au froid et aux effets désastreux des eaux saumâtres, pour empêcher et guérir les irritations et les vices du sang surchauffé, et pour conserver la jeunesse fraîche et sans les rides, qui arrivent à vite dans les pays chauds.
L'emploi de cette crème éloigne beaucoup les insectes et les moustiques et soulage immédiatement les leurs piqures.
Dépôt pour l'Egypte: J. Maagregor, Pharmacien Alexandria, Cairo, Ibrahimiéh, Luxor.
Icilmia Co., Ltd., 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

C. BRANDAUER & Co's.

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Circular
Pointed
PENS.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Pens.
Assorted Sample Box for seven stamps from the
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN SIND.

HIGHLY FAVOURABLE EXPERIMENTS.

The favourable issue of the three years' careful and systematic trial of Egyptian cotton in Sind, which has been assured by the sales in Manchester of the produce of last year's sowings, is of world-wide interest and importance. Not only is a vista of increasing prosperity opened to the cultivator, but the manufacturers and their hundreds of thousands of employees are effected by the ultimate increased steadiness of the cotton industry, which in turn influences many other interests that stand or totter with the fluctuations of the source of a large wage supply.

Since 1900, when the organized movement for the product of Empire grown cotton was set on foot by the British Cotton-Growing Association, as a measure of self-protection against the restriction and manipulations of the American cotton-growers and speculators, particular attention has been given throughout India to the improvement of the indigenous fine, long-stapled varieties. But even where the selection and hybridisation of the plants are in the hands of trained experts some time must elapse before marked improvement is reached in this direction. There is also the other, and greater, difficulty of upsetting the established custom of ages, which has wedded the ryot to the cultivation of the coarse, hardy, short-fibred varieties, which yield prolific crops that can be harvested after five months' rapid growth instead of eight months to mature, as is the case with the finer kinds.

From time to time during the last century exotic cottons have been introduced into India, frequently under the direction of experts from America and other countries, but with one exception they met only with failure, and about thirty years ago these experiments were abandoned. In September, 1903, Mr. Fletcher, who had been Second Assistant Principal of the Egyptian College of Agriculture, went to India as Deputy Director of Agriculture to the Government of Bombay, and he soon formed the impression that the conditions in Sind, from the nature of the soil, its dry climate, and the excellent irrigation, were peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. The native cotton of the province is the worst in India, worth not more than threepence a pound. Many of the cultivators were colonists from the Punjab, and there would not be so great a difficulty in making a change as if they had been for generations bound by tradition and use to the systems in vogue. One advantage the country has over Egypt, where the Nile is lowest at the cotton season, and there is often a deficiency of water for the crop; at that time the Indus is at its highest.

By the first year's experiments on twenty acres at Dhoro Naro, Mr. Fletcher was satisfied that, on perennially irrigated areas in Sind, Egyptian cotton would grow normally, and that with care in following the methods of the country of its origin the yield would be equally large. He found, however, that to avoid the risk of the early frosts of December it would be necessary to sow in February and March, and the importance of his work led the Government to keep the Jamrao Canal open throughout last year, though under the rules it should have been closed during March and April for the annual cleansing. Ten tons of Egyptian seed were distributed among the Zemindars along the canal, and about 1,500 acres scattered over a district of 2,000 square miles were sown. The 100 bales produced have been found in Manchester to be of such excellent quality that they have realised ninepence a pound, and an eager market is assured for any quantity of the same class that India can send. The Lancashire manufacturers, encouraged by the large profits of last year, when the return was more than 20 per cent. on the capital invested, have recently erected over 2,000,000 additional spindles for treating Egyptian cotton, and as in the opinion of experts the limit of production in Egypt has been reached, there is every prospect of the present remunerative prices being maintained for some years.

Feed
your
Skin.

It needs nourishment as much as any other part of your body.
POMEROY'S SKIN FOOD
Rejuvenates the complexion. Ensures a healthy smooth, soft skin and youthful bloom. Softening, healing and cleansing. Of all Chemists, &c., or from
S. FISCHER & Co., Alexandria.

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ALEXANDRIA.

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24 & 25, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.

HAROLD SHELDRICK,

Manager in Egypt.

This Series of Pens
write as smoothly
as a Lead Pencil
Neither Scratch
nor Spurt, the points
being rounded by a special
process.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent
Anti-Blotting Pens.

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WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

SUNBEAMS, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Mr. Editor,—During the last three or four days the "Old Gentleman" has, apparently, had all hands at work below, "stoking up," with a view to the interests of my company, which sufficiently accounts for the printer's devil converting "Burnett" into "Barnett," "Lagado" into "Lagodo," and "singe" into "tinge," in my last letter.

The singeing of the professor's beard was, doubtless, due to a want of care in gazing into the mouth of the sunbeam phial; a danger against which I should have specially cautioned my future bottlers in Alexandria, where, during the present month, they might easily deprive themselves of the whole appendage in the same way.

When I declared myself a patriot, I should, also, have craved the indulgence of a section of the Cairo Press, which I trust will, kindly, look upon me as the exception allowed to prove the truth of the apothegm of our greatest lexicographer: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a sounderel."—I am, &c.,

A.H.S.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

July.
Fri. 13 Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sun days 11—1 also).
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G.P.O. 9.
Alhambra. Castellano's opera company in *Ta Traviata*. 9.15.
Sat. 14 A.C.C. ground. E.T.C. v. Victoria College. 2.
Mustapha Range. Deliberate firing spoon competition, III. class cup competition and practice. 2.30.
A.S.C. grounds. Skys Meeting. 3.30.
San Stefano Casino. Night Fête. 10.
San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Sun. 15 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Sat. 28 A.S.C. Gymkhana.

CAIRO.

July.
Fri. 13 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera retta company. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Sun. 15 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Tues. 17

"A good article recommends itself."

HOWIES

Butter is no exception

Awarded Twelve 1st Prize Medals at the Khedivial Agricultural Show 1902, 1903 and 1905.
GIVE IT A TRIAL
Address:—Shubra Road, Cairo.

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CULWELL WORKS.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

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PUMPS and
Pumping
Machinery

For all Purposes.

IRRIGATION PUMPS.

MINING PUMPS.

BOILER & PUMPS COMBINED.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

HOUSEHOLD PUMPS.

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ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS,

ALEXANDRIA.

AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET,

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LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Speciality in Cairo.

Dressmaking, Costumes

Blouses, Skirts, Dust

cloaks, Veilings,

Corsets &c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits,

Lounge Suits,

Breeches, &c.

Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving,

comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels,

Drills, Worsted, Fancy Vesting, &c.

All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by

experienced English Cutters. Fit and style

guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING.

The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in

Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts

and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing

Gowns; Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and

Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double

Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets,

Caps, Tarboches.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed

cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases,

Rugs, &c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent

Razor Stropps and Shaving Brushes.

ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung

Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis

Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs,

Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents'

in the best English makes. Stock is now com-

pleted by large deliveries.

Stohrasen, Leggings and other makes.

Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1.

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Household Linen

at specially reduced prices.

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins,

Tablecloths, Viegallas, Flannellettes, Ceylon

Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER

SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS,

MIRRORS (HAND and SHAVING

FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS,

STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

T-4-90

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, July 12 12.55 p.m.	
Sales of the day...	4,000
Of which Egyptian...	200
American new maize, Spot per...	4/10
Amer. futures (August-Sept.)...	5.70
(Dec-January)...	5.59
American middling...	6.10
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (July)...	9 54/64
" " " (Aug.)...	9 41/64
" " " (Oct.)...	9 14/64
" " " (Nov.)...	8 42/64
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)...	8 9/16
" " " good fair...	9 11/16
" " " fully good fair...	10 15/16
" " " good fair...	10 3/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs.)...	

NEW-YORK, July 12	
Spot Cotton...	10.90
American Futures (August)...	10.30
" (September)...	10.38
" (October)...	10.47
" (January)...	10.51
Cable transfers...	dol. 4.85
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports...	2,000

NEW ORLEANS, July 12	
Cotton Spot...	11 1/16
" Futures August...	11.67
" " October...	10.36

LIVERPOOL, July 12	
American futures (August-September)...	5.71

LONDON, July 12	
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)...	30 2/16
Private discount (8 month bills)...	3 1/2 %
Consols (August)...	89 1/2
Egyptian Unified...	105
Turkish Unified...	95 1/2
Blo Tinto...	65 1/2
New Daira...	16 1/2
Agricultural Bank...	9
National Bank of Egypt...	25 1/2
Hand Mines New...	5
Chartered of S. Africa...	1 8/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine...	New
New Egyptians...	1 14/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 16/32 premium...	11
Delta Light (Beaver shares)...	101
Egyptian Railway...	101
" Domain...	103
Ottoman Defence...	103
Italian Bonds 4 %...	101
Greek Monopoly...	53
Greek Rent 4 %...	40 1/2
Ottoman Bank...	16
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (July) 6 7/16 steady...	
German Beet Sugar (July)...	8 1/4

BANK RETURNS	
Notes reserves £ 24,286,000	£ 23,561,000
Other securities...	36,547,000
Bullion...	36,800,000
Proportion of reserve to liabilities 48 1/2 %	

PARIS, July 12	
Banque d'Athènes...	752
Credit Foncier Egyptien...	1149
Credit Lyonnais...	650
Comptoir National d'Escompte...	213
Land Bank of Egypt...	650
Banque d'Athènes...	151
Banque d'Abyssinie...	145
Credit Franco-Egyptien...	129 50
Change sur Londres...	25 15

BOURSE du 12 juillet 1906	
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE	
Rente Française 3 %...	Fr. 96 92
Dettes Egyptiennes Unifiées...	106 50
Extérieur espagnol...	95 62
Russe consolidée...	75 95
Actions de Suez...	4538

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN	
Credit Lyonnais...	1150
Comptoir National d'Escompte...	650
Banque Ottomane...	215
Land Bank of Egypt...	151
Banque d'Athènes...	145
Credit Franco-Egyptien...	129 50
Change sur Londres...	25 15

LONDRES	
Compagnies anglaises...	£ 88 1/2
Recomptes—Paris 3, Londres 3 1/2, Berlin 4 1/2 %	

TELEGRAMME HAVAS	
BOURSE du 12 juillet 1906	
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LONDRES	
Compagnies anglaises...	£ 88 1/2
Recomptes—Paris 3, Londres 3 1/2, Berlin 4 1/2 %	

NOLIS	
Céréales...	Shgs. 1/6 à
Tourteaux...	5/
Graines de coton...	6/
Oignons...	

LONDRES	
Céréales...	Shgs. 1/6 à
Tourteaux...	5/6
Graines de coton...	7/
Oignons...	

PORTS DIRECTS	
Graines de coton...	Shgs. 7/6 à 8/
Céréales...	1/9 " 2/

LIVERPOOL	
Coton...	Shgs. 11/ à
Céréales...	1/3
Tourteaux...	5/6
Graines de coton...	6,6
Oignons...	

CONTINENT	
Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr.	10 à
" " (Nantes) Fr.	10 "
Pèves...	11 "
Oignons...	

MARSEILLE	
Pèves...	Fr. 7 à 8.
Graines de coton...	7 " 8.

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES	
Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise...	
Gènes Marseille Fr.	2.35
Barcelone...	3.
Le Havre...	2.50
Dunkerque...	2.
Anvers...	20. à 22.50
Hambourg...	25.
St-Petersbourg...	30.
New-York...	30.
Bombay...	30.

Alexandrie, le 12 juillet 1906	
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PARIS, le 12 juillet 1906	
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LIVERPOOL, le 12 juillet 1906	
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LONDON, le 12 juillet 1906	
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LIVERPOOL, le 12 juillet 1906	
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LONDON, le 12 juillet 1906	
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SUCRES

Visible Supply

Angleterre...	T.	176.300	1905
France...	"	599.400	477.700
Allemagne...	"	870.100	563.000
Hambourg...	"	150.760	118.600
Autriche...	"	474.300	315.820
Hollande...	"	59.800	18.500
Belgique...	"	146.500	65.480
Etats-Unis...	T.	2.477.680	1.725.060
Cuba...	"	342.000	227.920
Sous Voiles...	"	243.000	334.000
TOTAL...	T.	3.062.660	2.310.400

Contre Tonnes	2.642.080	pour 1904
"	2.940.450	" 1903
et "	2.935.990	" 1902

COALS.

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

CARDIFF	Best quality	25.8	Shgs.
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	25.	"
NEWCASTLE	Bothal	20 b	"
"	Cowpen	20.8	"
"	Hastings	20.	"
"	West Hartley Main	20.	"
SCOTCH	Merry's	19.6	"
"	Bairds	19.6	"
"	Dunlops	19.6	"
"	Best Hamilton Hill	19.6	"
YORKSHIRE	Mickfield	19.6	"
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	19.6	"
PATENT FURN	Anchor	26.	"
"	Crown	26.	"
"	Star	26.	"
"	Arrow	26.	"
"	Swansea Graigola	26.	"
"	Swansea Atlantic	26.	"
NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	4.4	"
"	Gas Coke	84.	"

COTON

Exportation du mois de juin 1906	
Angleterre...	balles 13,359
France...	" 1,795
Russie...	" 957
Autriche...	" 1,925
Italie...	" 3,105
Allemagne...	" 1,562
Espagne...	" 1,216
Suisse...	" 677
Belgique...	" 269
Hollande...	" 230
Indes...	" 70
Japon...	" 650
Suede...	"
Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie	" 146

Pesant cantars 194,323	balles 25,961
N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angleterre sont comprises balles 1,466 à destination des Etats-Unis.	

Expeditions Graines de Coton	
EXPEDITIONS	
Du 1 au 5 Juillet	
Angleterre...	T. 1.730
Continent...	" 200
Total...	T. 1.930

REPARTITION	
Du 1er Septembre 1905 au 30 Juin 1906	
ANGLETERRA :	
Liverpool...	T. 25.250
Londres...	" 55.979
Hull...	" 171.908
Ports Directs...	" 72.919
Total...	T. 326.056

CONTINENT :	
Marseille...	T. 8.372
Ports du Nord...	" 22.955
Total Générale...	T. 313.927

Total Générale...	
T. 357.933	

Les expéditions de l'année dernière pour la même période étaient :	
Liverpool...	T. 18.713
Londres...	" 40.410
Hull...	" 166.288
Ports Directs...	" 69.663
Marseille...	" 14.937
Ports du Nord...	" 14.091
Total...	T. 324.102

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. L. T.	
AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Thursday, 12th July, 1906.	
OUTWARDS.	
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cable time)	

MESSAGES HANDLED	
IN AT	
FROM	TO
The Company's Office.	Postal Office.
H. M.	H. M.

Liverpool...	8	28
Londres...	8	
Manchester...	8	
Glasgow...	9	
Other Provincial Offices		28

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